AN ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED WITH LESS BUSTLE AND UPROAR THAN USUAL-MANY THOUSAND PERSONS ABSENT FROM THE CITY-THE MILI-TABY DISPLAY MARRED BY THE RAIN-FEATURES OF THE LOCAL CELEBRATION-REUNION OF THE VETERANS OF 1812-MEETING OF THE CINCIN-KATI-OPENING OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUAR-TERS AT MORRISTOWN-ANIMATION IN THE CITY

IN THE EVENING-DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS-NUMEROUS DISASTERS AND FIRES IN NEW-YORK AND NEIGHBORING CITIES.

The celebration of the 99th auniversary of the Declaration of Independence in this city and in neighboring places yesterday was marked by something less than the usual noise and confusion, during the daylight hours at least. The rain in the morning, the departure of great multitudes of people on excursions of various kinds to the wateringplaces, to the races at Long Branch, and to other points of attraction, contributed to this result. The First Division of the National Guard was reviewed in Union-square in the morning. Several of the regiments were rather deficient in numbers. At the annual exercises of the Tammany Society, at noon, there was a very large attendance. The oration was delivered by the Hon. S. S. Cox, and short speeches were made by Augustus Schell, William A. Boyd, Delano C. Calvin, J. O. Knott, and others. The Veterans of the War of 1812 and the State Society of the Cincinnati had banquets in honor of the day. The Ford Mansion, Washington's headquarters in 1779 and 1780, at Morristown, N. J., was formally opened, and addresses were made by Senator Randolph and the Hon, William Walter Phelps. In the evening, thousands of persons came into the city to see the fireworks, and the scenes in the streets and the parks were very animated, although the public displays of pyrotechnics fell below those of former years. The number of accidents from the explosion or careless handling of firearms, and the list of small fires which occurred in this city and its

vicinity yesterday are very large.

The attendance from New-York, Long Branch, and other places at the second day's racing at Monmouth Park was very great. The Monmouth Cup was won by Aaron Pennington, beating the favorite Ballinkeel. There was a rowing regatta at Bergen Point, N. J., and Caledonian and other games took place at various places, and attracted many spec-

#### THE CITY UNUSUALLY QUIET.

MORNING RAIN INJURING THE EFFECT OF THE MILL-TARY DISPLAY-NEW-YORK DESERTED BY MANY THOUSANDS OF ITS PEOPLE-ANIMATION AND INTEREST RESERVED FOR THE EVENING.

The rain of the early morning hours yesterday somewhat dampened the arder of the boys, who, with more decorum and discretion than the Sabbathdry and their punk untouched on Sunday. When they If they had acted wisely in simply brooding over their supply of fireworks on Sunday, for the long hours that before them apparently gave them no hope of indulging in the pastime peculiarly their own on the natal violent uproar of bang and crash of a Fourth of July celebration was absent. The gathering of military groups, armed with umbrellas only, enlivened the some what pitiful scene with considerable mirth; but it was fully 7 o'clock before the great city gave any sign of celebrating the day. At that hour the clouds broke, the rain ceased, the military had exchanged their umbrellas for their guns, the youngsters lighted their punk and the celebration of the liday began somewhat tardily. The streets set apart sections of the city, but it was not the gay and animated crowd usually seen on holidays. The rain had made the streets slippery, and marching was evidently difficult for the troops, while the silence of the spectators, who lined Pifth-ave., was not encouraging. No cheers greeted the troops anywhere; these were reserved for the dapper bitle boys of the American District Telegraph Company. They everywhere met with a hearty reception, and it was generally remarked that their marching was equal if not superior to that of the military.

jost as still as an ordinary Sabbath, especially on the West side, where there was a total absence of the noise characteristic of the day for some hours until past 12 o'clock. Even the East side, always more demonstrative than the West, seemed to have spent the bulk of its pov der, and only here and there was the ear deafened by sudden discharges of firecrackers and pistols. Looking down Broadway from the Fifth Avenue Hotel and up Fifth ave., one could not help noticing a large number of play of bunting anywhere, and it was generally remarked by the loungers at the leading hotels that if the city is to celebrate the coming Centennial with becoming spirit, it has yet to learn how to beautify its streets with

appropriate decorations.

Union and Madison-squares were a lonely appearance after the parade, and had it not been for a number of well-known ward politicians and local statesmen wending their way to and from Tammany Hall, these great centers of metropolitan life would have been virtually descried yesterday. Upper Broadway was kept somewhat animated in the forenoon by members of the sportwhat animated in the forenoon by memorrs of the sporting fraternity, who crowded in considerable numbers
into Johnson's pool-rooms and the Turf Exchanges to
buy their pools on the Long Branch races. But the great
betting crowd was not there, after all. This had gone to
the Branch in the early merning boats, and thousands
from all parts of the city had preceded them on Saturday night and Sunday morning. In fact, never before hav so many people left the city for various parts of the country as during the past few days. Hence, when the day afternoon, only the cars conveying people from the outskirts of the city did a thriving business, while the Bixth and Madison-ave. cars were no more patronized

than on any ordinary day.

As evening were on, however, the city seemed to have gathered sufficient life to infuse a little of the old fashioned enthusiasm into the celebration of the day. Excursion parties returned from the country, Brooklyn and New-Jersey sent over large delegations, the streets became more crowded, young New-York had received a fresh supply of fire-crackers, here and there barrets had been knocked together and lit up as bonfires, while those persons who had kept indoors in the daytime, ventured to appear on their stoops and piazzas, and joined in the impromptu celebrations of the street. Bands of music were promptu celebrations of the street. Daniel to be beard in the various squares, and drew together the heard in the various squares, and crowds from the suburbs and from the city streets, and by the time that the public fireworks illumined the skies thousands upon thousands of people had gathered in the places designated by the city authorities, to participate in the enjoyment of the brilliant scenes. Unhappy incldents and accidents, marring the various public and private festivities, were numerous yesterday as is usual in connection with the observance of Independence Day.

# THE MILITARY REVIEW.

PARADE OF THE FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD-A CREDITABLE DISPLAY-APPEARANCE OF THE

REGIMENTS. The parade of the First Division National Guard, Major-Gen. Shaler commanding, which occurred yesterday morning, compared favorably with the mili in close columns, the head of each column resting on Fifth-ave., as follows: Separate Troop Cavalry, in line on Fifth-ave., between Twenty third and Twenty-secondets ; Third Brigade on West Twenty-second-st.; Battery B on West Twenty-first-st.; First Troop Washington Greys on East Twenty-first-st.; First Brigade on West Twentieth-st.; Battery K on East Twentieth-st.; 3d Regiment Cavalry on East Nineteenth-st.; Second Erigade

on West Nineteenth et.

The line of march was from Fifth-ave. and South Fifthave. to and through Canal-st., to and up Broadway to the place of the review on the upper side of Union-square. On the reviewing stand were Mayor Wickham, President Lewis and many of the members of the Common Council, and several of the heads of Departments. The Separate Troop of cavalry made a handsome appearance. It was followed by Major-Gen. Shaler and staff. Then came the Third Division. The 7th Regiment, commanded by Col. | buildings for a long distance around and shot great

ber in the ranks was rather small. It was followed by the 8th Regiment, Col. Lyons, and the 9th, Col. Braine, both commands making a creditable appearance, and marching well, with distances carefully preserved, but lacking their usual numbers. The 55th Regiment, Col. Gilon, was commended as looking neat and soldierly. Battery B made a good display. The Washington Greys were up to their usual standard in appearance, but like most of the other commands, were below their average in point of numbers. The First Brigade, Gen. Ward com headed by the 69th Regiment, Col. Cavanagh commanding. The regiment made a good impression, marching well. The 22d Regiment, Major McGrath commanding, while marching finely, was lacking in point of numbers, having only six companies of 18 files front. It was headed by Gilmore's full band, which was heartily applauded as it passed the reviewing stand. The 71st Regiment, Col. Vosc, followed, wearing their bearskin hats. The 79th Regiment, Col. Laing, was next in line. The majority of the companies were the Scottish kilt. The uniformity of the display in this respect was destroyed, however, by the last two companies, who wore the old artillery uniform of dark blue

jackets and trowsers, trimmed with red. Battery K brought up the rear.

The Second Brigade, commanded by Gen. Vilmar, was headed by the 84th Regiment, Major Conkling, and caused some comment by carrying only the State flag. The 5th Regiment, Col. Spencer, followed, with full ranks. This was followed by the 96th, 11th, and 6th

The First Battalion of the American District Telegraph Company's Messengers, numbering about 300, under the command of Col. J. F. Cowan, paraded in the rear of the First Division. They were preceded by a juvenile band of 20 performers, and made a fine display. At the con-clusion of the parade of the First Division there was a short review of the Messenger Corps.

#### VETERANS CELEBRATING THE DAY. DINNER OF SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812-BEN-

SIONS OF COMRADES IN ALABAMA.

The veterans of the War of 1812 hving in New-York and its vicinity assembled yesterday at noon, in the Military Hall, at No. 193 Bowery. The following is a list of the names and ages of the twenty present : Gen. Henry Raymond, 83; Cols. John T. Hildreth, 74, and Isaac M. Phyfe, 80; Majors Leonard Baum, 84; John G. Sexton, 82, and Charles K. Crowley, 85; Chaplain J. H. Hull, 80; Sergeant-Major M. E. Degrove, 81 Corporal W. J. Surce, 75; Drummer T. J. Darling, 73; Nicholas Duff, 78; Thomas Stewart, 86; Thomas Blanck, 80; C. B. Holsart, 79; E. Land, 79; Charles Coombs, 81; Zenos Skidmore, 84; F. Bergman, 79; Thomas Bloomer, 80; T. S. Wheeler, 86. Some were in their old uniforms, and all had on their hats the 1812 cockade, an eagle with the date below. The following letter was read:

eagle with the date below. The following letter was read:
WHEELER, Ala., June 29, 1875.
To Gen. HENRY RAYMOND, Col. A. DALLY, and others,
Velerans of the War of 1812.
GENTLEMEN: I write you in behalf of your fellow-vetcrans, the soldiers of 1812 who now reside in Alabama.
There are a few in this section who are unwilling to
swear that they had no sympathy with the people of the
South during the struggle from 1861 to 1865, and they
have been unable to procure their pensions. In a few
years none of them will remain, and it seems to me that
the generous spirit which acts also the American people
would advocate the repeal of a chause in the law which
deprives soldiers who served their country in its infancy
of the small pittance of \$\$\sigma\$ permanth, and that, too, when

age.

I write this to beg that you ask Congress to so change the law as to admit all of your comrades of the War of 1812 to the benefits of its provisions. Such a law is before Congress, and an appeal from you will, I believe, secure its passage. With respect, your obedient servant, Jos. WHEELER.

A reply prepared by Col. John T. Hildreth was ordered to be sent to this letter. The following extracts convey

to be sent to this letter. The following extracts convey the intent of the answer:

In regard to the circumstances whereof you speak we know noticing. The unhappy circumstances attending war are always fraught and connected with serious consequences at best, but in all family brois we have found it better not to meddle with things that we know nothing about. One thing we do know, and that is, we would willingly lend you a helping hand if it were in our power. In 1857 we politioned Congress for aid, and a hill passed the Lower House, but nothing was done in the Senate, and it died a natural death.

We sympathize with you in your needs, but we cannot see how our influence would help you by Johing in your petition to Congress, as we have had several ourselves before that body, but thus far of no avail. The Governor of our State hus just vefoed a bill passed by the Legislation on the subject would prove, as in the past, abortive.

them by their "adopted son," J. Gould Warner, and E. L. Merrifield, the proprietor of the hotel. At the close of the dinner Gen. Raymond returned thanks to their hesis, After the parade the city resumed its quiet, and became and nine cheers were given by the Veterans, who then djourned to the parlor, where old war songs were sung y Nicholas Duff, remarks were made by Chaplain Huif, ud a collection was taken up for the benefit of two old omrades who were too feeble to be present on the

> A SOCIETY OF REVOLUTIONARY MEMORIES. ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The New-York State Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting yesterday at the Society Library at No. 67 University-place. Major William S. Popham, Vice-President, occupied the chair in the abwere opened with prayer by the Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Chaplain of the Society. The Rev. Marinus Willett, the Secretary, next read a telegraphic dispatch from the Hon. Hamilton Fish stating that his absence was caused he grandson of Jonathan Sturges and son of William H. Osborn of West Point, whose funeral he had to attend. Alexander Hamilton, jr., the Treasurer, read his annual report, showing a capital in bonds, &c., of \$20,500, and an income for the financial year of \$2,111 40. The following gentlemen were elected members of the G. Hughes, and William J. Hoppin. The annual election of officers then took place, and the following were chosen: President, the Hon. Hamilton Fish; Vice-President, Major William S. Popham; Secretary, the Rev. Marinus Treasurer, Herbert G. Torrey; Chaplain, the Rev. Maneius S. Hutton, D. D.; Physician, Alexander Clinton, M. D.; Standing Committee, Pierre Van Cortlandt, Thomas W. Chrystie, William H. Crosby, John F. Gray, M. D., John chuyler, Walton W. Evans, John Cochrane, and Edward

pp. Society then formed in procession, and, headed by The Society then formed in procession, and, headed by John Schuyler, who carried the banner made for the Society in 1783, marched along University-place, Thirte enthest, and Fifth-ave, to Delmonico's, at Fifth-ave, and Fourteenth-st, where all sat down to a lumeh, Major Popham presiding. After the viands had been eaten, William H. Crosby, the teast-master, proposed "The President of the United States," followed by "The Memory of George Washington, the first President of the Cinemnati Society," which was drunk in silence. The fourth toast, "The Hon. Hamilton Fish, President of the Cinemnati Society," was next given, and was responded to by Alexander Hamilton, ir., who pointed out the labors of Mr. Fish since he became a member in 1833. He said that during the 42 years that had intervened, Mr. Fish had never been absent before from the annual meeting, with the exception of two occasions, one when he was sick, and the other while he was in Europe. The toast of "Our New Members" was responded to by Messrs. Hoppin and Morris. The next toasts were "The French Otheers of the Army and Navy who were among the original members of the Cincinnai Society," and "Our Vonerable Vice-President," The toast to "Gen. John Cochrane, one of the members of the Society at the Triennial Meeting," was replied to by Gen.

# CLOSING THE CELEBRATION.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS OF FIREWORKS -LARGE AND ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS ASSEMBLED

-ANIMATED SCENES IN THE CITY PARKS. The exhibition of fireworks in New-York and the suburbs last evening was very brilliant, and attracted much attention. A marked feature of the spectacle was made by the number and beauty of the private displays all over the three cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. These in the aggregate almost excoeded, in the interest with which they were regarded and in general attractiveness, the public displays in the various parks, which were hardly equal to those of

During the day the city was comparatively quiet for the National anniversary, but as soon as darkness closed in the firing of rockets, and the exhibition of other fireworks, together with the Illumination and decoration of private buildings began, and for several hours the city was brilliant with flashing lights.

The tower of THE TRIBUNE building was illuminated by four calcium lights, which shone through the windows on each side of the tower. They lighted up the

Emmons Clark, and headed by Grafulla's full band, shafts of light out over the city with an effect that looked well and marched admirably, although the num-Hall Park and elsewhere. The thousands of people in front of the building, gathered to see the fireworks, appeared vividly in the glare, while the bright light on the foliage of the trees in the park had a peculiarly pleasing

During the afternoon storm clouds several times threatened rain, and many feared that the evening would be too stormy to admit of any extensive discharge of fire works. Fortunately for the lovers of such spectacles it did not rain, and the lowering clouds that overhung the city formed an excellent background for the fireworks. The principal public display was in the City Hall Fark. The Department of Public Works set apart \$800 for the fireworks there, \$200 less than the sum devoted to the same purpose last year. A large crowd assembled in the park and in and upon the surrounding buildings at an early hour, and as soon as it was sufficiently dark to insure their being seen to advantage the display of the 29 large pieces was begun. The spectators, thousands in number, exhibited great enthusiasm, and loudly cheered some of the best pieces. They were very orderly, however, and the large police force present was orderly, however, and the large police force present was not kept very busy. The blaze of red and green lights produced a beautiful effect, as they were reflected from the white front of the City Hall, which was made to stand out in bold relief against the dark background of buildings and clouds. The concluding piece, which con-sisted of a beautiful combination of flery fountains, jets, bouquets, and batteries of various colors, and simultaneously discharged along a line over 100 feet long, called forth enthusiastic cheers as the crowd of gazers dispersed. A band played the national airs between the

Among the principal pieces were an emblem of liberty displaying a shield draped with the National colors, an emblem representing July 4 in colored letters over a Union shield, and surrounded with American flags, the Star of America, glowing in changing colors, double revolving globes, a palmetto tree, magic wheels, tiretelegraph, a floral bouquet of the National colors, gallo pade of serpents, an illuminated cascade, a polka quadrille, a cannonading battery, &c. The public disday lasted until 9:30 p. m. The private exhibitions were continued in many streets until a later hour, and at midwight the gleam of occasional rockets, and the echo of fire-erackers, proclaimed that the day was still being celebrated to its last hour.

THE DISPLAY AT UNION-SQUARE. A great multitude assembled at Union-square to wit-ness the exhibition of fireworks, which was given on the north side of the park. The windows of all the buildings about the square were filled with uncovered heads, and large numbers of people occupied the neighboring roofs large numbers of people occupied the neighboring roofs. With two or three trifling exceptions, the fireworks were successfully set off, and without accident. Doisworth's band occupied the balcony of the Park Cottage, and at short intervals played the national airs and other storing tunes. There were 8500 worth of pyretechnics discharged, including 200 large rockets, 6 parachutes, 80 bombs, 20 mines, 2 yews, a weeping willow, and 19 figure pieces, such as combination wheels, stars, shirids, a Mailese cross, etc. One piece was called "The Feast of Lanterns." The display, which lasted two hours, closed with the "Temple of Independence," composed of three large arches inclosing an equestrian figure of Washington, with the figures of Liberty and Justice on the sides. This was accompanied by mines, and a final flight of 500 rockets. The premature bursting of a bomb sent a shower of fire into the crowd, bunning some cloth, and frightening one haly into a fainting fit. A serpentine rocket fell among the crowd on the roof of the Everett House, creating momentary confusion.

The display of fireworks in the square at East Broadway and Grand-st, was not nearly so brilliant as usual, much to the disgust of the small boys, who necused the policemen of having crammed their pockets with

much to the disgust of the small boys, who necused the policemen of having crammed their pockets with rockets, candles, and other fireworks. The exhibition consisted in sending up rockets of various kinds, and of bouquets, candles, &c. When a very large and brilliant shower of stars and flowers was scattered by the explosion of a rocket a loud exchanation of approval would arise from the crowd, and when the stump of a spent rocket dropped upon some person he would also utter an exchanation of surprise, but not of approval. The display began at eight o'clock and lasted till a little after nine. The number of spectators present was about 2,500, most of them children. Capt. Clinchy of the Thirteenth Precinct, with his platoon of policemen and an additional number of 14 men from the Seventh Precinct, kept order.

At Tompkins-square the display was received with enthusiasm. Twenty-two pieces, together with an elaborate allegorical finishing piece ropresenting Washington and the Republic, were set off. These were interspersed with rockets, flower-pots, bombs, etc. A large crowd was present in the Square, and was kept back from pushing the close to the fireworks by a special force of one hundred policemen. The brilliant illuminations of the houses around the Square, and the display of pyrotechnics from the roof, helped to tacke the general effect very imposing. In the stand on the Square a band of music played patriotic airs. The entire display was given without any accelerat, and after it was over the crowd quietly and quickly dispersed.

At Washington-square a large multitude assembled. The exhibition there lasted about an hour, and a considerable number of rockets and bombs were discharged. The Park was illuminated with variously colored lights. aderable number of rockets and bombs were discharged. The Park was illuminated with variously colored lights.

# PROOKLYN DESIGNSTRATIONS.

PARADE OF 5TH BRIGADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD -AMUSEMENTS AT PROSPECT PARK-FIREWORKS IN THE EVENING.

The discharge of fire-crackers, pistols, etc., which was continued in a desultory way during Sunday night in Brooklyn was more actively resumed long before daylight yesterday morning, and kept up vigorously throughout the day and uigat. A national salute of 100 guns was fired at Washington Park at sunrise, and another at the head of Stagg-st., E. D., at sunset. All of the public offices and most of the stores and other private places of business remained closed. The City Hall, County Court-house, Police Headquarters, the Post Office, and other public buildings were decorated with flags. Many private residences were also adorned with fings, shields, mottoes, and Chinese lanterus. The entire forces of the Police and Fire Departments were on duty

throughout the day and night. The Fifth Brigade, National Guard, commanded by Col. The Fifth Brigate, paraded with full ranks, and was re-viewed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The brigade formed on Clinton-ave., with the right on Myrtle ive., at 8:30 a. m., in the following order: Capt. Sandausen's troop of cavalry; 13th Regiment, Col. James Jourdan commanding; 14th Regiment, Col. James Me Leer commanding; 15th Battalion, Lieut-Col. Mey cere commanding; 19th Battalion, Lectit-Col. Mey-enbourg commanding, and 28th Battalion, Lieut-Col. Obernier commanding. The line of march was then taken up through Myrtle-ave, Camberland, Fuiten, Montague, and Henrysts, to the City Armory for dis-missal. Col. McLeer and his leg badly benised by the falling of his borse just after passing the reviewing stand at Cumberland-st, and Willongaby-ave. He was cared for in an adjacent house, and soon afterward rejoined his rectined.

Prospect Park was througed with visitors all day, and till a late hour of the approximation of the comments of Frospect Park was througed with visitors all day, and until a late hour of the evening. There were many minimum yacht races on the lake, and games of base-ball and cricket on the County Parade Ground, while the croquet grounds of the Park were well attended. The piene woods was filled with pleasure parties and the carriage-ways with vehicles of every description. There was a band concert in the Grove, from 4 to 6 p. lat, the programme of which helded a musical allegory, consisting of 19 numbers, illustrated by concer nelodies. In the evening there were pyrotechnic displays and music at the Fort Greene plaze, Eroadway and Myrtleave, Union-ave, and Seventh-st, and on the block bounded by Sixth and Seventh-stee, and Tenth and Eleventh-sist. The programme of fireworks was the same at each of the four places maned, and consisted of 50 pieces, concluding with a representation entitled "The Temple of Liberty." Many private homes, and, in some instances, entire blocks were brill-hartly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and fireworks during the evening.

#### THE DAY IN NEW-JERSEY. CELEBRATIONS IN NEWARK, ELIZABETH, AND HO-

BOKEN.

Independence Day was celebrated in Newark, N. J., yesterday with probably greater demonstra-tions than ever before. At sunrise, noon, and at sunset National salutes were fired at Washington, Military, and Lincoln Parks, and the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral played several patriotic airs. At 7:30 a.m. the military, under command of Brig.-Gen. J. W. Plume, and the Fire Department, under command of Chief-Engineer William H. Brown, formed in Park-place, and marched through Park-place, Broad-st., Chestnut-st., Mulberry-st., Marketst., Plane-st., to Broad-st. At the City Hall the procession was reviewed by the Mayor and Com mon Council. A large number of pienics and excursions took pince, and the trains for the country towns and villages were nearly all crowded. A regatta also took place on the Passaic River. In the evening there were two displays of fireworks—one on the Broad-street Canal Bridge, facing south, and the other on Wallace-st., near Thirteenth-ave. The last piece at each place was a temple piece, with figures of Washington, Liberty, and Justice, the American Eagle, mottoes, etc. concluding with a display of shells, mosale battery of Greek and Roman candles, mines, etc. This was the largest piece ever fired in New-Jersey. At the Schitzen Park there was prize shooting and bowling, closing with

#### RAILWAY DISASTER.

SEVEN PERSONS KILLED AND TWENTY-SEVEN WOUNDED AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

OF A NEW TIME-TABLE AND CUSTOMARY PRE-CAUTIONS-TWO PASSENGER TRAINS COME IN COLLISION, ONE OF THEM AT FULL SPEED-SIX OF THE PERSONS KILLED RESIDENTS OF BROOK-LYN-DIFFICULTY OF SECURING AID FOR THE SUFFERERS-WRECK OF RAILWAY PROPERTY-POSSIBILITY THAT ALL THE BODIES HAVE NOT BEEN RECOVERED-SCENES AT ROCKAWAY AND

One of the most disastrons railway accidents which has ever taken place on Long Island occurred yesterday afternoon on the Rockaway branch of the Southern (formerly the South Side) Railroad. It resulted in the loss of seven lives, the wounding and injury of several passengers—the number is not now known with accuracy-and the destruction of about \$100,000 worth of railroad property. It was impossible to obtain a complete list of the killed and wounded, but the following are known to be among the dead, the bodies of the majority having been identified. It is supposed that the bodies of others may possibly be under the wreck at the place

KILLED. John Ehlers, at Bedford and Flusking-aves.,

William Gould, employed by Dr. Auerbach, Val-

Philip Hartman, eigar dealer at No. 4412 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

Jesse M. Hibberd, conductor of the Valley Stream Peter C. Pfeiffer, Notary Public at No. 101 Mon

trose-ave., Brooklyn, E. D. B. Thurmer, jeweler, at No. 102 Broadway, Brook-

An unknown man, not yet identified.

WOUNDED.

August Holdrige, conductor of Rockaway Branch train, fingers cut off from one hand. An unknown young man of Union-st., Brooklyn

everely, and it is feared fatally injured. H. C. Poppenhusen, superintendent of the road head severely cut.

A brakeman named Schenck badly bruised.

There are various statements in regard to the num ber of other persons hurt. Some estimates place the total number of the wounded at 27. They were so scattered after the calamity that the exact number could not be ascertained, and only a partial list could be obtained.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER. On account of the holiday yesterday a number of extra trains were put on the road to convey an unusually large number of visitors to Rockaway Beach, and a new time table for the regulation of the road and for the guidance of the conductors went into effect for the first time. The Rockaway branch being a single-track road it was imperative that the time table should be adhered to, and a failure in observing this is said by the officials of the road to be the cause of the disaster.

From what could be gathered in the midst of the excitement at the scene of the disaster, it appears that the train from Valley Stream for Rockaway Beach, which left Brooklyn at 12:30 p. m., left the former station 15 minutes after time. This train, which consisted of seven heavily laden passenger cars, was drawn by the locomotive Norwood, and was in charge of Jesse M. Hibberd. conductor. The Valley Stream train, it seems, has the right of way for 10 minutes after the time set down in the time table, and an extra allowance of tive minutes is made for the variation of watches, but this extra allowance is not to be made use of by either of the conductors for any purpose of making headway. Starting so much after time as this train was the duty of the conductor to make his train subservient to the train from Rockaway Beach, which left the Beach at 1:30 p. m., unless he could have recovered the five minutes lest time at starting before reaching Lawrence. Instead of his doing this, it appears from the usual checks that the Valley Stream train had lost an extra minute, and the present Secretary shall be successful. was therefore 16 minutes behind time at Lawrence, It was therefore Hibberd's duty—according to the statements of his superior officers—to lie over at the siding at Lawrence for the Rockaway Beach train to have passed him at that point, when he found that he could not conform to the timetable passing the point by the close of the ton minutes' right of way. The for the Valley Stream train to the Rockaway train at Far Rockaway was 1:40 p. m., but it had not reached Lawrence at 1:50, when it should have been two stations beyond, and at the time of the calamity was overdue at Rockaway. The Rockaway train, which consisted of five cars drawn by the locomotive Montack, was under the care of Augustus Holdridge, conductor, who, when he found that the Vailey Stream train was over due, thought it had stopped on a siding, and therefore started his train on the road for Valley Stream. After stopping at and passing Ocean Point, another siding, without seeing any signs of the Valley Stream

train, he started his train for Lawrence, the next station from Rockaway.

The train had proceeded about 100 yards when the Valley Stream train was seen coming at full speed around a curve, and only a short distance away. The speed of the Rockaway train was checked, the engines reversed, and that was all that could be done before the collision took place. With a force that smashed the engine Norwood into pieces, the two engines rushed against each other, the shock being so great as to drive the smoking car of the Valley Stream train under the tender of the Norwood, raising the tender high into the air over the rains of the locomotive, and telescoping and smashing several of the ears of the train. The shock also caused the cars of the Rockaway train to telescope each other, and greatly damaged the locomotive Montank, without causing the entire ruin which had involved the Norwood.

DIFFICULTY OF AIDING THE SUFFERERS. The scene at the time of the collision was indescribable. A party of pleasure-seekers, among whom were many ladies, suddenly brought face to face with disaster and death, added by cries to the confusion. The neighborhood of the place where the collision occurred being sparsely settled it was impossible immediately to render assistance to the sufferers, and as the collision also destroyed the connection of the telegraph, there was no means of sending immediate information to Valley Stream or Rockaway, where further assistance might be procured.

As soon as the news reachen Valley Stream, Dr. Auerbach with several assistants went at once to the place, and took charge of the wounded, while a train of cars was also sent to bring back those passengers who did not feel inclined to continue their journey, The wounded were cared for in the few houses that were near by, and others were removed by means of wagons, &c., to the village of Rock-

that at 10 o'clock last evening the remains of the wrecked locomotives and several of the cars wer still on the track, and it was not ascertained with certainty that all the dead had been recovered, although it was so hoped.

As soon as telegraphic dispatches could reach Isaac D. Barton, the General Superintendent, and John J. Barr, the Assistant Superintendent, who were far from the scene of disaster, they at once went to Valley Stream, and Mr. Barton, with a special locomotive, went on to the place where the accident occurred, and personally superintended the labors of the wrecking workmen. He also made provisions for the transportation of the many persons who were still at Rockaway, anxious to get home, and who up to a late hour were ignorant of the cause of the delay of gave the assurance that the whole arrangethe trains. Many of the Rockaway visitors who ment would be one that would not interfere wished to get home earlier, walked along the track of the railroad in the hope of catching some train at the Far Rockaway station, and thus learned of the disaster for the first time.

A great excitement was created by the newswhether true or false could not be ascertained-that Conrad Propenhausen, the German manager of the road, was on one of the trains, and that it was by his order that the train he was on had proceeded. If he had been found anywhere on the ground between Ocean Point and Lawrence he would probably have been assailed, as loud threats were made against

It is considered by some to reflect severely on this road that an accident of nearly a similar character occurred about three years ago, also on the Fourth of July, and many were the expressions of indignation yesterday in consequence of the supposed repetition of neglect involved in this similarity of disasters. The management of the road, however, has been changed since the first calamity.

In the neighborhood of Bushwick a large crowd of anxious persons was gathered late last night, waiting for friends, who were either on the wrecked trains or who had been detained at Rockaway in consequence of the want of means to reach this city.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN BROOKLYN. APPARENT DISPOSITION OF THE RAILROAD OFFICIALS TO SUPPRESS THE DETAILS-SCENES AT THE DE-

POT. Information concerning the disaster was received at the Southern Railroad Depot, at the foot of South Seventh-st., Brooklyn, E. D., about 2:15 p. m., according to a statement made by a telegraph operator to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE at the depot last night. There seemed, however, to be a desire on the part of the railway officials to suppress the details of the accident, and nothing was known of it at the Brooklyn police headquarters until 9:55 thing like the loveliness which belongs to it. The p. m., when the following dispatch was received from the Sixth Precinct by the police telegraph:

A collision occurred at 2 p. m., on the Rockaway Branch of the Southside Railroad, between two trains going east and west, near Far Rockaway, killing Herbert, conductor: Finn, fireman; Philip Hartman, eigarmaker, of Broadway, near Secondst.; Thurman, jeweler, of Broadway, near Secondst.; several wounded, names not known; seven killed in ail.

The railroad depot at the foot of South Seventh-st. was crowded last evening with persons who were anxiously inquiring for friends whom they believed to have been upon one or the other of the two trains. Those of the employés of the Company who were present were either ignorant of the facts or unwilling to impart them to the reporters or others, and the information obtained at that point was very meager, but substantially corroborative of the foregoing account. The general report was that there were seven killed and twenty-seven wounded.

# SECRETARY DELANO.

LEAVES WASHINGTON NOT TO RETURN. Washington, July 5 .- Secretary Delano left her on Saturday night for Mount Vernon, Ohio, and will

probably not return to resume the duties of Secretary of the Interior. It is believed that Assistant Secretary Cowen will be appointed to the position, if the effort to heal the differences between him and

A SOUTHRON'S IMPRESSIONS OF BOSTON,

HALL - THE IMPRESSIONS PRODUCED ON THE SOUTHERN VISITORS TO THE BUNKER HILL CEN-

The promised lecture by A. W. Spates, a lawyer of Baltimore and a member of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, on "A Southron's Impressions of Poston"ruests at the Bunker Hill Centennial-was delivered in Music Hall last Sunday before a large antience. The folowing extracts are taken from his address:

I would not, as was desired by a distinguished states-man, the magnanimous Summer, now committed to the shades of Mount Auburn, crass from the battle-flags the names of places trampled down by war—the scarred I would not, as was desired by man, the magnitude of the shades of Mount Auburn, crase from the battle-flags the names of places trampled down by war—the scarred places of the South, the scenes of the giant struggles of the blue and the gray, contesting with matchless heroism for what cach considered to be right. [Applause.] I would leave them as a part of American history—a terrible lesson to the land, speaking trumpet-tongued to the world flag, though professing thoughts of gentleness and peace, yet when the occasion requires we can be a nation of warriors, surpassing those that trend the mountainous hights of Russia, or wandered through the far-reaching valleys of the Nile. [Great applause.] American soldiers, colebrated for daring and remown wherever civilization rears its lend or valor is approved, your great struggle is not without its benefits, saying as it does to the world: Heware of the sons of America, who, united, will heat down all possible enemies, as when the wird wairlyind sweeps away the tender plant that rears its delicate form in the fragrant garden. [Applause.] If the attempt is again made to destroy the Union, it will not be made in the South, for there the reverence for the old hand of our fathers is daily increasing. The people of the land of Washington, of there the reverence for the old hand of our fathers is daily increasing. The people of the land of Washington, of Jefferson, of Pafrick Henry, and of Madison, determine to dwell together with men descended from the Adamses, the Warrens, and the Prescotts. They are determined to act in agreement with the wisnes of their fathers, and, not withstanding the efforts of demagogues and base politicians, we will be a free and united people. [Great applause.]

I thank Heaven to-day that the opportunity has been k Heaven to-day that the opportunity has been

I thank Heaven to-day that the opportunity has been presented by your Centennial to have the North and the south meet together and understand each other as they never have before. Coming to you appared a strangers, we discover you to be the worthy descendants of that noble ancestry whose deeds of daring and renown are marked in imperishable characters upon every page, teling of your noble action and hilastranting beyond the power of description the genas of the people. If upon the 17th day of June, 1875, you commemorated the laying of one of the foundation stones of liberty, you also had broad and deep the foundation of a fature nation on the place shaken by recent events, carrying by to the hearts of the sons and daughters of the South, telling them to forget the past and join hands with you in that grand triumphal murch destined to astonish the world (apphanse), blotting out the terrible resoluctions of that sangulinary struggle which shrouded their homes with gloom and filled their hand with graves. I speak from the deepest depths of my heart when I say that no words I can after or sentiments I can offer can adequately express my sense of your glorious conduct. Your warm welcome will ever be remembered with the strongest love and affection, and with the ertain feeling that it successful in war you have been more so in peace, forcibly demonstrating the fact that "peace has its victories no less removed than war." (Applause.) Would to God that the people of every section of that fair country lying between the Pacific and the Atlantic country lying between the Pacific and the Atlantic count have seen you as I have seen you. I thank It aven that a better spirit than that of bind participants is on its way, and that in many places in the Southour dead came with the brightest gens garhered in the Southour dead came with the brightest gens garhered in the laboratory of nature, to deposit them upon the graves of Northern and Southern and Routers.

by means of wagons, &c., to the village of Rockaway, where further medical and surgical attendance was procured for them. Coroner Hicks of Rockaway, upon hearing of the disaster, at once impanneled a jury and proceeded to the place of the wreck, where the bodies of the dead were reviewed, and permits given for their removal. The jury was then discharged until some future day, when the mquest will be begun. The bodies of the dead were packed in ice to await their removal to such places as their friends might desire.

THE WRECK AT THE SCENE OF THE CALAMITY. As soon as word could be ferwarded to Valley Stream, a telegraphic despatch was sent to Bushwick and other railway shops for assistance in clearing the track, and at 3:30 a wrecking train was sent on from Bushwick. So complete had been the ruin But, people of Boston, citizens of Massachusetts, free-

### THE AMERICANS IN IRELAND.

FESTIVITIES AT DUBLIN.

THE JOURNEY TO THE VARTRY WATER-WORKS-ALDERMAN JAMISON'S BANQUET-EXCURSION ON DUBLIN BAY-BANQUET AT KINGSTOWN-RECEP-TION AT THE THEATER ROYAL-REVIEW AND SHAM BATTLE-RECEPTION BY THE NINETY-FIRST HIGHLANDERS.

FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

DUBLIN, June 24,-If the American Team had the power, I think there are some of its members who would gladly add about a dozen hours to each day, so as to be able to take in all the festivities that the Irish have arranged for their reception. Major Leech with men in training, and indeed the has proved a trifle too much, and, greatly to the regret of everybody, some of the movements laid down have been omitted. Last Saturday, by invitation of Alderman Jamison (the Jamison of Irish whisky fame), the water works at Vartry were inspected. The invitation should have read " whisky and water works," as the Alderman gave a "spread" under a tent, and this "spread" occupied the attention of the 250 guests assembled to greet the Americans much more than did the reservoir. I think about half an hour was spent in the inspection of the stream and its flood-gates, and about two hours and a half in the affairs of the table.

Alderman Jamison is well along in years-above the seventies, I was told-and evidently he lets his own whisky pretty well alone. He is accounted one of the richest men in Ireland, and has gained all his wealth by means of whisky. The night before our visit there was a great fire-the severest Dublin has known in the memory of its oldest resident. The streets ran with burning whisky from a bonded warehouse. Mr. Jamison lost \$250,000 by that fire and yet was able to receive his guests with as much calmness and urbanity as he could had his loss been less than nine cents. He has enough left to make him comfortable for the rest of his days.

The excursion to Vartry used the Team rather roughly, as there were about five hours of carriage riding connected with it, and under a sky that was the reverse of agreeable. It was raining when we left Dublin, and it poured hard when we left the train at Bray and buddled into the carriages. It can rain here without half trying; clouds have hung around ever since we came here. All the way to Vartry it kept on raining. It moderated somewhat while we were at Vartry, but not enough to show us the beautiful scenery of County Wicklow in anyclouds hung upon the mountain tops, and there was no time when we had a clear horizon all around except when we were shut up in the tent. The Irish boast much about County . Wicklow, and from the few glimpses I obtained of it I think the landscape deserves most that is said in its favor. The banquet in the tent was like any other ban-

quet where there is plenty to eat and drink, good attendance and good fellowship. When the eating was over there came the inevitable toasts and speeches, beginning, of course, with "The Queen," Then came the toast to the President of the United States, out of compliment to the strangers, followed by those to the Prince of Wales and the royal family, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin. When the formal toosts were through, Alderman Jamison proposed "The American Team." He preceded the toast with a complimentary speech, short and to the point. The cheering was loud and hearty, and of course brought Col. Gildersleeve to his feet. When the fresh burst of applause was over the latter made a speech, in which he said just enough, and then stopped. Col. Gildersleeve has more than met the expectations of his friends in the Team and out of it. His speeches are always neat and appropriate, and they are never long. He is very popular with the Irish, and is doing honor to his country. As soon as he could be

heard he said:

It is much to be regretted that on such an important occasion it is not my good fortune and that of my worthy associates and the other gentlemen present that it does not fall to the lot of some one else to respond to the tosst. Gratitude, however, comes from the heart, and the warmest, truest, and kindless feelings are those that are unuttered. They of the Chairman and the scattemen present that the very poor remarks which I will make, and the poor manner in which I will return thanks may be only considered as an indication of the fullness of our hearts. On behalf of the American Team I thank you for this opportunity. I thank you for the magnificent banquet that has been spread, and we are gratined to find that one of the most distinguished clitzens of Ireland should honor us by calling to his board his fellow-citizens and other distinguished Irishmen. We have almost come to think that the gentlemen in Ireland spend their whole time in festivities and in making others happy. We see here this day that which is for the common good—a blessing airke to the poor and rich of the City of Dublin. The waterworks are the result of skilled engineering and hard money that some of you had to furnish. I cannot resume my seat without endeavoring to thank the Chairman and those present for the high compliment they have paid to our native land—a country which we all so dearly love.

Other speeches followed, and there was a good

Other speeches followed, and there was a good time generally. Finally, it was announced that we must be off for Bray to catch the train for Dublin. There was more rain on the return, and it was not door of the Shellsurn in Dublin. All were so thoroughly fatigued that Col. Gildersleeve decided not to let the shooting men go on the excursion on Dublin Bay which the Commissioners of Irish Lights had provided for Monday. The others went along; but as the rain fell nearly all the time and the clouds hung over the water, the excursion was not so pleasaut as could have been wished. In the evening a banquet was given at Kingstown—the port of Dub-There was a good feast, also a fresh dose of speeches, and no diminution of the good feeling which had everywhere been manifested toward the

strangers. Tuesday was a day of practice at Dollymount, and all the shooting men went there in good season. The rain had soaked the ground and made things generally disagreeable. These whose boots were not of the best kind were in danger of colds, consequent on wet feet. Little platforms of turf had been built for the use of the shooters, and by spreading waterproofs on these platforms our marksmen managed to keep themselves dry. The ground is good enough to shoot over-any level ground is good enough for that -but it is difficult to reach it. We had to go down in a carriage or a street car about four miles from Dublin, till we came to the end of a foot bridge about six or seven feet wide. Here we were obliged to walk. We crossed the bridge, which is about two hundred yards in length, and then we had a walk of half a mile before reaching the shooting ground.

This is on an island in Dublia Bay, and just as we left the bridge we came upon a coast guard station where there is a cluster of houses around a prisonlike editice, in which the protectors of customs keep watch and ward. The island is only an island at high water. When the tide is out there is an uncovered bar of sand over which a carriage may be driven. But this route is not of much use. If we cross the bar in a carriage, the rise in the water may oblige us to stay much longer than we wish. So on the foot-bridge chiefly must reliance be placed.

It was this foot-bridge that threatened to compel the riflemen to hold the match at some other place than Dollymount. It was ricketty and dangerous, and the authorities refused to repair it. But Maj. Leech spoke and wrote so much about it in the papers that there was a general demand upon the corporation to repair the bridge. The way is now under reconstruction, and will be finished this week. It is a pity that there is not a carriage way; but then

we must not expect too much.

Tuesday evening was spent at the Theater Royal, where it was announced a special reception of the Team would take place. To say that the house was full would not convey an adequate idea of the occasion. The house was crowded, packed, jammed-in fact, any word of that sort which you may select can be